REPORT ON HISTORY.

Interesting Paper Presented by the Conmittee of United Confederate Veterans.

MANY RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

Suitable for Use in Southern Schools-Ununimously Adopted by

The report of the History Committee of the United Confederate Veterans, which was submitted by General Stephen D. Lee. of Mississippi, the chairman of the committee, to the convention yesterday, and which is printed below in full, is a most exhaustive document, treating every phase of the great history questions with which the organization has been dealing

and the thanks of the convention were extended to General Lee and his assolates, and the committee continued that it might further prosecute its work. While General Lee was reading the report he was frequently interrupted with applause, Below is given the full text of the report

and its recommendations:

Major-General George Mootman, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, United Confederate Veterans:

Dear Sir,—Your committee, known as the "Historical Committee and on Southern School History," appointed August 13, 1822, made report at the reunion of the veterans at Birmingham, Ala., April 25 and 23, 1834, which report was unanimously adopted, and the committee continued with enlarged powers to fill vacancies, and to recommend histories, and to encourage their adoption.

recommend histories, and to encourage their adoption.

At the fifth annual reunion, held at Housion, Tex. May 22, 23, and 24, 1835, your committee submitted a second report, closing with the following recommendation: "In conclusion your committee recommend the enlargement of this committee to fifteen, so as to embrace a member from each of the Southern States, and thus insure a larger number for the transaction of business."

This report was unanimously adopted, including the above recommendation.

action of business."
This report was unanimously adopted, including the above recommendation. GENERAL GORDON'S LAST ORDER. In conformity with this action of the vetorans, the commanding general issued the following order:

Headquarters United Confederate Veterans.

Headquarters United Confederate Veterans.

New Orieans, La., May 31, 1892.

General Orders No. 187.

The Historical Committee and on Southern School History, created by General Orders Nos. 75 and 118, cutrent series, from these headquarters, to formmiate a plan to secure a true and reliable history of the late civil war, and to select proper and truthful histories of the United States to recommend for use in the public and private schools of the South, of which the distinguished soldier and peerless citizen. Lieutenant-General Stephen D. Lee, is chairman, at present consists of only soven members, as follows:

Lieutenant-General S. D. Lee (chairman, Starkville, Miss.

Professor W. R. Garrett, Nashville, Tein.

Colonel John O. Casier, Okiahoma City-Okia.

Captain William Montgomery, Romwey,
W. Va.
By order of J. B. Gordon, General Com-manding. GEORGE MOORMAN.

Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

(Official.) WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

Your committee, thus enlarged to represent every Southern State, have thought it best to direct their deliberations to the following points:

1. To a review of former reports, with special reference to the recommendations

1. To a review of former reports, with special reference to the recommendations heretofore made.

2. To are examination of the results which have so far been accomplished by the former recommendations.

3. To the consideration of such additional matters as properly come within the purview of the committee.

After a careful review of the report, submitted at Elimingham, your committee unanimously and conduity approve its statements and its general scope and purport. We find that it is patriotic and liberal in tone, correctly reflecting the generous and honorable gentiments of the Confederate veterans. At the same time, it firmly and strongly sets forth the injustice which has been done the South by partisan historians, who have perverted many historical facts and ignored others. It also points out the culpable indifference of the South in permitting the facts of history to be perverted or ignored. It urges upon all veterans, upon all the people of the Southern States, and upon all just minded men. North or South, to rise above partisan spirit, and to unite in the effort to proserve the truth of history, and to hand down to posterity a true record of the civil war.

The report goes deeper, and comments on the neglect of southern history from the Colonial times to the present. It then proposes a remedy. This remedy is set forth in the recommendations of the report, preceded by an explanatory discussion. Your cummittee renew these recommendations, and can find no stronger way to urge them than by quoting the language of the previous reports, as follows:

A GENERAL HISTORY.

"The order of the association creating."

A GENERAL HISTORY.

"The order of the association creating this committee requires us 'to formulate a plan for securing a true and reliable history of the late civil war. In attempting to formulate this plan, the committee has been led to examine the whole field of history. We find, as has been beretofore set forth in this report, that justice to the South requires that the entire field of history be explored, and its neglected facts taithfully gathered and portrayed. We need a Remissance of history throughout the South. We have locked around for the best agency to effect this object.

"What will be the most efficient a servey? It must be a universal agency, a con-A GENERAL HISTORY.

"What will be the most efficient a sency? It must be a universal agency, a continuing agency, an influential agency. It must be an agency that can stimulate historical research; create historical taste; produce, not only one work, but many works; employ, not only one mind, but many minds; make the work assume various shapes, not only in the form of standard histories and school histories, but also State histories, magazine articles, historical essays, popular sketches, local historical essays, popular sketches, local historical essays, popular sketches, local historic, etc. It is, unfortunately, true that our people have neglected history. They have not only neglected to write, but they have neglected to read what is written. Historical taste and historical literature must assume various phases. There is a deplorable lack of knowledge of State history and of local history. Here is a mine rich in unexplored history and poetry. We need workers in the field. Very few, even of our educated citizens, have devoted much attention to the histories of their respective states. This history, when developed, will touch the popular heart. No one mind can explore this wide field, and no one work can cover the ground. We need a separate history for each State.

Regides, we do not wish to limit our work to the present time. Can we not findle a flame which will not burn out the historical distance in the limit our work to the present time. Can we not findle a flame which will not burn out

but one agency which can compass all these purposes, and can add to them another of great value—that agency is our leading southern universities. They lave the means, the presize, the appliances, the undying life. They could put work into immediate operation, and continue it forever. We, therefore, suggest that the association recommend the folfowing plan: That every university in the South established a chair of American history; that this chair be not overloaded with additional work, but its occupant be allowed leisure, and be provided with appliances for historical investigation and autorship; that the occupant of this chair be selected with special reference to his fitness for historical suthership, and also for inspiring students with a spirit of original historical investigation; that the Chair of American continent, which should be taught in a manner suited to matured minds, leading them to original investigation. The inauguration of such a course in our southern universities, leading to a full comprehension of the history great provided the cause at the bar of history, and relations of the history great provided the cause at the bar of history, and relations of the various members of the American continent, which should be taught in a manner suited to matured minds, leading them to original investigation. The inauguration of such a course in our southern universities, leading to a full the first report them makes the following additional recommendations made in the first report them makes the following additional recommendations made in the first report them makes the following additional recommendations made in the first report them makes the following additional recommendations made in the first report them makes the following additional recommendations made in the first report them makes the following additional recommendations which is a broad knowledge, which would bring to the south a benefit which he dealed the cause at the bar of history. Your committee leave the following additional recommendat

TO HAVE HISTORY TAUGHT.

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We, therefore, recommend and urge:

1. That the association recommend to
the Legislatures of the several Southern
States to provide, in the public-school
course, for teaching the history of the
native State one year, and also for teaching the history of the United States one
year, and for the establishment and support of a chair of American history in the
State university, or in some suitable
State institution; and also for encouraging the preparation of State school histories.

aging the preparation of state states.

2. That the association recommend that all private schools and academies make provision for teaching the history of the native State one year, and the history of the United States one year.

3. That the association appoint suitable committees to memoralize the several Legislatures and authorities of universities and schools, and to request the cooperation of State historical societies, State literary societies, the press, etc.

SCHOOL HISTORIES.

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1. The importance of placing and teaching impartial and accurate histories of the United States in all our schools cannot be overestimated nor exaggerated. With this end in view, at the former meeting of this committee, the following r solution was adopted:

"To select such of existing school histories as are truthful and just in their statements in reference to the causes and facts of the late war, and recommend the same for use in all our schools in order of preference, if possible, and practical."

2. In pursuance of this resolution your committee has grouped all existing \$2 or less under three heads: (1) These written and published in the North pronounced, unfair to the South, her institutions, and her part in history; (2) Those written and published in the North apparently fair in their treatment of southern questions; (3) Those written and published in the South.

GROUP 1.

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These works were for the most part issued in the first ten or fifteen years following the close of the late war, and reflect in full the sentiment then generally prevailing over the northern section of our country. Dictated by prejudice and prompted by the evil passions of that time had not then softened, they need not be considered by the committee.

GROUP 2-NORTHERN HISTORIES AP-PARENTLY FAIR.

seven members, as follows D. Lee (chairman's Sarkville, Miss.

Professor W. R. Garrett, Nashville, Professor W. R. Garrett, Nashville, Teim.

A number of the books belonging to followed the control of the control of

This group constitutes a small number of published works, which have been ex-amined with reference to the following

This group constitutes a small number of published works, which have been examined with reference to the following points:

1. Is the history value impaired by inaccuracy, or by an overdrawn, exaggerated narrative of events, in which self-glorification takes the place of calm statement of the whole truth, which alone is necessary to support the position of the South in national affairs?

2. Do they compare in typographical oppearance with other attractive histories?

3. Are they practical teaching textbooks?

4. In flustrations do they give equal prominence to events and individuals of the South, and to those of the North?

5. In the treatment of the American Revolution do they do full justice to the men of the South in the fleid and forum and do they make the point that the war was for independence and self-government, and that the southern people were animated by these principles in the last war?

6. Are the questions of sovereignty and slavery dispassionately treated?

7. Do they touch fully the importance, and in most cases predominant part taken by southern men in the Revolution; in the constitutional convention; in shaping the affairs of the government; in extending the domain of the United States to our present limits; in maintaining our national honor and credit abroad, and in properly presenting the characteristics of southern life and civilization?

8. Do they denominate the last war a "rebellion," instead of a conflict between the States?

9. In giving a truthful narration of the events of the civil war, do they exhibit the unparalleled patriotism manifested by the southern people in accepting its results, and the courage and perseverence displayed by them in building up their shattered homes and ruined estates?

BOOKS THAT ARE ENDORSED.

In the opinion of this committee, these are some of the most important features are some of the most impor

BOOKS THAT ARE ENDORSED.

In the opinion of this committee, these are some of the most important features necessary to an accurate and impartial history of the United States. We are gratified to find that southern people are beginning to awaken to the importance of writing their own history; that a few southern authors have prepared works for use in the schools, which more or less embody the features above enumerated—viz.:

viz.:

"Hansell's Histories," written by Professor H. E. Chambers, of Louislana.

"History of the American People," written by J. H. Shinn, of Arkansas.

"History of the United States," written by A. H. Siephens, of Georgia,

"History of the United States," written by George F. Holmes, of Virginia,

"History of the United States," written by R. R. Harrison, of Virginia,

"History of the United States," written by R. R. Harrison, of Virginia,

"History of the United States," written by Blackburn & McDonald, of Maryland. land.
"Grammar School History of the United States," written by L. A. Field, of Geor-

"Grammar School History of the United States," written by L. A. Field, of Georgia.

"History of the United States," written by J. T. Derry, of Georgia.

Your committee cardially commend the zeal of the above authors for the work already undertaken and done in the cause for which this committee was created, induced, as we believe, by the pure incentive of presenting truthful history, and doing justice to the South, and we commend their books as being suitable for use in our schools.

We also recommend the following as suitable to be used as a supplementary reader in our schools:

"The Civil War," by Mrs. Ann E. Snyder, of Tennessee.

In conclusion, your committee is gratified to know that other school histories are in preparation by southern authors, which give promise of great excellence, and indicate that the best thought of the country is being enlisted in this important cause; and we recommend that the association provide the proper organization for carrying into effect the recommendations of this committee.

REPORT MADE AT HOUSTON.

REPORT MADE AT HOUSTON.

The second report, made at Houston,

Tex. May 22. 2a and 24. 1855. relterates the same general recommendations, and adds others. We quote the language as follows:

Your committee recommend a continuance of the same policy as marked out in our first Teport, and a more complete organization of sub-committees for each State to press active work. The policy should be maintained, which is now beginning to bear fruit, that policy being to begin at the foundation by stimulating public sentiment to bring to the work of formulating history many mighs, to reach the educational institutions, and the youth of the country through our southern universities. This is a deeper, surer, and more permanent mode of vindicating the South, than relying upon the employment of one or more writers to act as special attorneys to ried at the bar of history. Your committee, therefore, renew and relterate their recommendations made in the first report made at Birmingham.

The report them makes the following additional recommendations, which your committee herowith quote and renew:

"Your committee also recommend that each and every camp in this organization make it an immediate duty to have prepared before all the members 'cross over the river,' a correct roil of every company raised in every country, giving names on original roil; those killed in battle, and in what battle, those wounded, those who died from wounds and diseases, and those who get through the war; that State organizations urge this duty on their respective Legislatures through efficient committees to lay the recommendations of this committee before their respective State Legislatures through efficient committees to lay the recommendations of this committee before their respective State Legislatures through efficient committees to lay the recommendations of this committee before their respective State Legislatures through efficient committees to lay the recommendations of this committee before their respective State Legislatures and ask appropriations to carry them into effect.

"Your committee with pleasure re

AVOID UNKIND PUBLICATIONS. AVOID UNKIND PUBLICATIONS.

"We cannot too strongly urge upon our people the streat importance of avoiding, as far as possible, the purchasing and disseminating of books and literature which are unkind and unfair to the South, which belittle our achievements, impuss our motives, and mailing the characters of our illustrious leaders. An example of this kind of interature is the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which, while a work of exceptional merit in many particulars, abounds in such a distortion of historical facts in reference to the South as could have emanated only from ignerance or malignity. A yet more flagrant example of this kind is a reprint in part of that encyclopaedia, known as the R. S. Peale reprint, now being advertised in southern newspapers.

encyclopaedia, known as the R. S. Peale reprint, now being advertised in southern newspapers.

"It is with much pleasure that your committee can report the growing interest in having the history of the South, properly, truthfully, and impartially written. We believe there are southern authors now preparing histories, and as your committee was directed and empowered to add to the list of histories for our southern schools, your committee now recommends that the History of the United States by Mrs. Susan P. Lee, of Les ington, Va., be added to said lists, as filling the requirements of histories that should be used in our schools. It has been brought to the attention of your committee that the Grand Camp of Virginia has asked that the United Confederate Veterans' Association take steps in having a history of the Confederate war, lis causes, character, and consequences, published. Now, your committee endorse the idea that such a history should be written. § I invite any party who desires to undertake the task, to do so, and let each history, as it is written, stand or fall on its own merit. Your committee ilnd it impossible to examine francerits of any particular author, but, as in the past, as to school histories, threw open the field to authors of the history of the Confederate war, its courses, character, and consequences.

DR. CURRY'S EXCELLENT BOOK.

"We would call expectal attention to

1. The resolution of the a-sociation, recommending to the Legislatures of the several Southern States to establish in one of the State colleges or universities the Chair of American History, met prompt response from the State of Tennessee. The Tennessee Division of the United Confederate Veterans; the Daurhters of the American Revolution; the Historical Society, and the two representative educational organizations, the State Teachers' Association and the Public School Officers' Association, at once took the matter in hand. Each of these organizations passed resolutions of endorsement, and a pointed committees to petition the Legislature. Various local organizations co-operated with the movement; among them, the several Confederate camps, and the County Teachers' associations. One of the first bills introduced into the Legislature was a bill tocreate the Chair of American History. The joint Committee of Education of the Legislature made an able report, strongs of urging the establishment of the chair, and closing with the following recommendation:

"That an additional appropriated to the Peabody Normal College, which shall be used as follows: £,000 for the general expenses of the college, and \$3,000 for the support of the Chair of American History, to be applied to the salary of the occupant of the chair, and to the expenses or original investigation, the accumulation and care of historical material, the purchase of manuscripts and books; said chair to be devoted to the platory of the United States and of the American Continent, and to give especial attention to the history of Tennesse."

The Legislature made enactments in accordance with this recommendation, and the chair was established at the Peabody Normal College, which is the literary denartment of the University of Nashville. The first Chair of American History in any Southern State was thus established in the first chair of American History of American History and which will be directed to reviving neglected facts of historical will state of the chair of

GOOD EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW.
Your committee take pleasure in making public acknowledgment of this prompt response to the recommendations of this association, and urge upon the Legislature of every Southern State to follow the laudable example. We note with pleasure that the matter is now being agitated in other States. If all our southern universities would rise to the true conception of the grandeur of American history, in the earlier periods producing heroes who acted in the obscurity of the wilderness parts in to adorn the thearte of the world; in its later developments transcending in progress, achievement, and institutions the proudest records of amient or modern times, they would unite to develop this valuable field of education, culture, and research. They would direct the ambition of our southern youth to explore the mines of historic wealth, which now lie hidden in legends, in scattered records, in uppublished manuscripts, and in the GOOD EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW.

memories of a few old pioneers, who still linger amid the institutions they have helped to create. They would train growing intellects to the philosophic study of American institutions, and their wonderful development. The great work of the South as a factor in building the United States, and in developing its political and social institutions would be traced by sympathetic pens. Southern indifference to history would be cured, and the South would assume in the writing of American history the place which it has always borne in the making of American history.

IMPROVEMENT IN TEACHING.

II Your committee note with much

and this lesson will be the echo of public sentiment.

Meanwhile, since the effort has been made to foist upon southern schools text-books partian in spirit, or derogatory of the South, or ignoring those facts of which the South has a just right to be proud, we must do our duty in warning our people to exclude them from our schools. We go further, and denounce them as unfit for the schools of any section of the United States.

III. A gratifying sign of the growth of historical research and historical fasts in the South is the development of State history. Several excellent State histories have recently been published for the use of the general reader.

Many of the States have introduced into the curriculum of their schools the subject of State history, as one of the regular branches of study. In several of the States two or more State histories have been prepared for the use of the schools. This work of our educators, together with the praiseworthy, but somewhat spanning of State historical societies with the praiseworthy, but somewhat spanning of State historical societies when the states of State historical societies of State

the praiseworthy, but somewhat spas modic, efforts of State historical societies is doing much to stimulate historical taste and research.

and research.

CONFEDERATE WAR HISTORIES.

IV. Passing from the consideration of books intended for use in schools and colleges, and covering the whole period of United States History, your committee came to an examination of the recommendation inviting competent authors to prepare "Histories of the Confederate War, Its Causes, Character, and Consequences." We find that this recommendation, also, is meeting with response. In addition to the able work of Hon. J. L. M. Curry, which was published soon after your committee's first report, and to which allusion was made in the second report, other works are in preparation. Among these is an extensive work, which is now in course of preparation, called "Confederate Military History." written exclusively by southern men, who were actual participators in our struggle for esparate government. It is proposed to issue the publication in twelve or more volumes, in library form, containing many general chapters on main Confederate questions, as well as the general history of the Confederate era; but also embracing the separate military history of each of the Southern States during the war, including the border States. The library is designed to be a trustworthy record of events, as well as a strong presentation of the southern principles upon which secession was based and coercion resisted. The character and ability of the writers are a guarantee that the contents will be satisfactory, and in addition thereto the manuscripts of the chapters will pass through the hands of the selected editor, General Clement A. Evans, and will be also submitted to members of the Historical Committee before reaching the printers. It is a publication which the Historical Committee before reaching the printers. It is a publication which the Historical Committee before reaching the printers.

al Committee has long wished might be ndertaken.

MR. ROUSS'S HANDSOME OFFER. MR. ROUSS'S HANDSOME OFFER.

V. It is with peculiar pleasure that your committee call attention to a hoble instance of co-operation with the plans and purposes of this association, Simultaneously with the second report of your committee, made at Houston, Tex., Comrade Charles Broadway Rouss, a gallant Confederate Soldier of the Army of Northern Virginia, and now a merchant prince of New York, tendered to the United Confederate Veterans a generous donation for the purpose of establishing the Confederate Memorial Association. The gratitude with which his noble act inspires every Confederate soldier is increased by the delicacy with which he avoided the ostentiation of having the Memorial Association to bear the appearance of resting solely on his communiference. Hardshed they ously with the second report of your committee, made at Houster Tex.

The Model of Ann The MOTIO.

VI. Participating in the enthusiastic sentiment which pervades the South, demodise and the confederate soldier of the Army of Northern Virginia, and now a merchant prince of New York, tendered to the United Confederate New York, tendered to the United Confederate Monorial Association of the purpose of establishing the Confederate Monorial Association to bear the appearance of resting solely on his coun munificence. He wished that it should be founded upon the joint of forts of all his comrades, and that all should be founded upon the joint of forts of all his comrades, and that all should be founded upon the joint of forts of all his comrades, and that all should be founded upon the joint of forts of all his comrades, and that all should be founded upon the joint of forts of all his comrades, and that all should be founded upon the joint of forts of all his comrades, and that all should be founded upon the joint of forts of all his comrades, and that all should be founded upon the joint of forts of all his comrades, and that all should be founded upon the joint of forts of all his comrades, and that all should be founded upon the joint of forts of all his comrades, and that all should be founded upon the joint of forts of all his comrades, and that all should be founded upon the joint of forts of all his comrades, and that all should be founded upon the joint of forts of all his comrades, and that all should be founded upon the joint of forts of all his comrades, and that all should be founded upon the joint of forts of all his comrades, and that all should be founded upon the joint of forts of all his comrades, and that all should be founded upon the joint of the founded with the problem of the founded upon the joint of the forts of all his confederate of the founded upon the joint of the founde

of this association.

Our children, and our children's children, trained by us to sentiments of patriotism, will grow up with love and admiration for the institutions of the United States—those munificent institutions to which their fathers have contributed so much. Partakers of the prosperity which the energy and wisdom of their ancestors is bringing to the South, they may come to ask. "Why did our fathers rebel against this glorious government": and they may listen to the perversions of partisan historians. There should be, at least, one monument of the Confederacy left to bear witness. That monument should contain the testimony, and bear it down through all time. That monument should be guarded by a co-operation which will never die, and be sustained by a perpetual fund.

To found@this Confederate Memorial Association, to erect this Battle Abbey, and to provide it with an endowment fund, the annual interest of which will be sufficient to keep it in repair, and to fustain the expenses of a perpetual exhibit, Comrade Rouss offered his generous donation. For this purpose the committee appointed by this association has canvassed the Southern States in order to offer to every southern sympathizer the opportunity to contribute to this patriotic enterprise.

Your committee look forward with deep interest to its completion, and commend it to the association as the most important subject which will claim their attention.

A CHAIR IN EACH STATE.

The results above enumerated, some of which were brought about by the recom-

A CHAIR IN EACH STATE.

The results above enumerated, some of which were brought about by the recommendations of your committee, and all of which tend to co-operate with our efforts, encourage us to offer the following additional recommendations:

I. We recommend that this association take steps to urge upon the several Legislatures, universities, and colleges of the Southern States to adopt the policy suggested in the two previous reports of this committee relative to establishing a chair of American history in, at least, one university or college in each State.

To thus end, we recommend that this association make proper orders for appointing in each State or division, a suitable committee, to present the matter to their respective Legislatures, universities, and colleges, and invite the co-operation of the respective historical, ciucational, and literary societies, and to invoke the aid of the press, and of every Confederate camp or organization.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST.

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to invoke the aid of the press, and of every Confederate camp or organization.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST.

II. Since the last annual reunion the following school histories of the United States have been submitted to your committee for examination—viz.; School History of the United States, written by J. William Jones, D. D., of Virginia.

Brief History of the United States, written by Mrs. Susan Pendleton Lee, of Virginia.

Our Country, a History of the United States, written by Oscar H. Cooper and others, of Texas.

Having carefully examined these books, we find that they conform to the requirements set forth in the former reports, and we recommend that they be added to the list of southern authors, whose works are suited for use in the schools.

The attention of your committee has been drawn to the fact, that the order in which the several text-books were enumerated in the list of southern authors in previous reports, has been construed to indicate that your committee meant to grade the merits of the several text-books in accordance with the order of enumeration. We deem it improper for this committee to express or indicate any preference between the several works, but simply to furnish a list of histories of the United States written by southern authors, which are suitable for use in the schools. To avoid any misconstruction in future, your committee give below the entire list, arranged alphabetically-in accordance with the names of the authors:

Eliackburn & McDonald, Maryland—History of the United States.

Chambers, H. E., Louisman—Hansell's Histories.

Howlson, R. R., Virginia—History of the United States.
Jones, J. William, Virginia—School History of the United States.
Lee, Mrs. Susan P., Virginia—History of the United States.
Lee, Mrs. Susan P., Virginia—Brief History of the United States.
Shinn, Josiah H., Arkanass—History of the American People.
Stephens, A. H., Georgia—History of the United States.
For Supplementary Reading: Sydnor, Mrs. Ann E., Tennessee—The Civil War. The above list is as complete as your committee have been able to make it. Possibly, there may be ofter works of merit which have not been brought to our attention.

our attention.
Believing that the cause of truthful

Believing that the cause of truthium listory is promoted by having the subject viewed from many standpoints, and considered by many minds, your content-tee renew the former invitations to competent authors to propare additional fext-books for the use of the schools.

THEY WILL CO-OPERATE.

books for the use of the schools.

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III. We recommend that this association shall take the proper steps to co-operate with the Confederate Memorial Association, when the same shall be organized, for collecting historical material, and for its preservation and publication.

To this end we recommend that each State or division be organized by the appointment of division and camp historians, and that the Confederate Memorial Association, when the same shall have been formed, establish the office of historian, and charge the historian with the duty of collecting, collating, exhibiting, and publishing such historian laformation relating to the Southern States, or to the civil war, as may be valuable to the general reader, or useful as material for future writers of history. And we recommend that the several division and camp historians of the United Confederate Veteran Association shall cooperate with the historian of the Memorial Association by collecting and transmitting to the said historian for preservation and exhibit or publication, valuable historical material and relies.

IV. We recommend all our comrades everywhere to co-operate in a general movement for the development of south-

publication, valuable historical material and relies.

IV. We recommend all our comrades everywhere to co-operate in a general movement for the development of southern history and southern literature. We invoke the people to give popular support to the establishment and maintenance of the agencies for promoting authorship.

We recommend the establishment of historical and literary societies, historical and literary societies, historical and literary publications, and public libraries. We suggest that our comrades contribute to the war-literature by publishing articles descriptive of the incidents in which they participated. We invite competent authors to prepare works for the schools and for the general reader, based on southern literature. The speeches and writings of southern men, from Jefferson to Patrick Henry to the orators and writers of the present day, will furnish our boys with material for declamation and recitation inferior to no literature of the world.

We recommend the establishment of publishing companies, and all other appliances that will render publications cheaper and more convenient.

V. Your committee have thought it proper to suggest a list of books which may be useful for public or private libraries in furnishing infermation on topies connected with the civil war. While not undertaking to endorse everything contained in these books, or to express an opinion on controverted points which some of them discuss, we should be giad to see them upon the shelves of public and private libraries, where they can be accessible to our people. We attach a list of these books as an appendix to this report. It will be seen that prominently among the books which we recommend as worthy of reference is the great publication by the Government of the United States of all official papers relating to the war, the same being published with a noble fairness, presenting the regrets and dispatches of Confederate officers in connection with those of the United States of all official papers relating to the war, the sa

THE MODEL AND THE MOTTO. VI. Participating in the enthusiastic

conciliation. He obeyed the order to "ground arms." His tears and his musket fell together to the ground. The war was over.

He had fought with honor; he surrendered with honor, and he has a bidden the issue with honor. He returned to the Luion as an equal, and he has a fed the issue with honor. He returned to the Luion as an equal, and he has remained in the Uson as an equal, and he has remained in the Uson as an equal, with no humble apostate, accepting the present, trusting the states, accepting the present, trusting the future, and proud of the past.

He has built the New South for there is a new South. But this New South is the legitlimate offspring of the Old South, it is not a galvanized corper, worked into life by latteries without it is a healthy exponsion of forces from within. The New South is material development, will rise above the Old South. We shall have a denser topulation, larger cities more stately buildings, more ample rownen than the men and the women of the Old South.

The New South in material development, will rise above the Old South. We shall have a denser topulation, larger cities more widely-diffused intelligence, richer mon, wealthier corporations, but we shall never have a higher social order, nobler sentiments, pure aspirations, the old South as a parent that has passed away. He turn to the New South as to his einfiel and with affectionate solicitude he devoted or truer women than the men and the women of the Old South, as to his einfiel and with affectionate solicitude he devoted his life to rear and profect it.

He knows the South is a part of the United States. He sees that its best interests demand preace and conciliation, in the language of the eloquent Georgian, "He is in the bouse of his father; and he has come to stay." He is a partic to by nature; he has never ceased to be a patriot.

He must love some country, and he has come to stay. He is a partic to by nature; he has never ceased to be a patriot.

He must love some country, and he has come to stay. He is a particit by

triot by nature; he apartiot, be a patriot.

THE STARS IN THE FLAG.

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He must love some country, and he has no other country to love. He sees the Stars and Stripes float over the land. He gazos upon that flag, and counts its stars. Who placed them there? He traces the thirteen States that represent the original States, and all the glorious history of the Revolution passes before his mind. He looks at the brilliant constellation that answers to the States formed formed from western lands ceded by Ynginia. the Carolinas, and Georgia. Who placed those stars in that firmament? His fathers. What venerated image comes before him when he gazes on that constellation which answers to the States formed out of the province of Louisiana? Thomas Jefferson. The stars that answer to the States formed from Florida and Oregon recall James Monroe. The lone Star of Texas and the stars which glitter for golden California and the Mexican cessions bring up the memories of John Tyler and James K. Polk. While these shining witnesses bear their silent testimony, the territorial growth of the United States expands before his vision, and the Confederate soldier honors the flag which cannot wave without testifying to this great work of the South, while it proclaims alike the glory of the American Union.

claims alike the glory of the American Union.

He learned to love that flag when he was a boy. He loved it even when he fought it. Every impulse of his generous nature prompts him to love Dixie and the Star Spangled Banner.

The Confederate soldier is a patriot of the highest type. He was a soldier because he was a patriot. He is a peaceful citizen because he is a patriot. He has forgiven the war with its attendant injustice of invasion and reconstruction. He has risen above the humiliation of surrender. From the hero of war he has grown to be the hero of peace. In this character he deserved to be painted by history.

MODEL FOR THE HISTORIAN.

MODEL FOR THE HISTORIAN. MODEL FOR THE HISTORIAN.
Then let the Confederate historian be like his model, the Confederate soldier. He must be patriotic, for he is representing the cause of patriots. He must be candid, for a partisan work will not live in history, and will fail to convince the world. He must be accurate, for even slight inaccuracies would be detected, and would cast suspicion on his work. He must be patient in research, for much of

his material is scattered and difficult of access, and he must make no assertion that is not suatined by evidence.

He must be philosophical; calin and logical treatment is essential to the discussion of the social, economic, and political problems of the great, confederated republic, the conflet of whose centrifugal and centripetal forces has baffled the philosophy of the Old World. He must be enthusiastic, but his enthusiasm must be restrained by judgment: this enthusiasm must be both sectional and national, and this judgment must be both minute and comprehensive. He must be bold and featless, but always liberal. He must be eloquent, for he is dealing with a lofty theme—the most gigantic internal struggle which history records—the grandest contribution which the nineteenth century has made to human greatness. America's proudest title to martial glory. He is painting for future ages the picture of that eventful epoch, whose memories are the joint heritage of all Americans, and which is destined to occupy in American history the pathetic place which the war of the roses now occupies in the annais of England and in the hearts of Englishmen.

In the foreground of this historic pic-

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

History Committee recommended use of the following books in the pub-chools of the South: Southern Historical Society Papers.

Co.

3. Brief History of the Confederate states, by Jefferson Davis.

4. The War Between the States, by Jeffer-President A. H. Stephens.

5. The Official War Records, with accompanying maps, as published by the Juited States Government.

5. Is Davis a Traitor? By Dr. A. T. Bledsoe.

The Republic of Republics, by B. J. ige.

3. The History of the Confeders te States

Professor W. T. Derry. Published by

F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.

Southern States of the American

by Hon, J. L. M. Curry. Published by B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond

ille, Tenu.

12. Bullbeh's Secret Service of the Conederate 5 ates in Europe. Published by

1. P. Pu am & Sons, New York.

13. Admiral Semmes's Service Affoat
and Ashere. nd Astore.

14. Sinclair's History of the Alabama
'ublished by Lippincott & Co., New York

15. Captain Wikinson's Blockade-itun-

Schaff's History of the Confederate tes Navy.
Personai Reminiscences, Anecdotes,
Letters of R. E. Lee, by Dr. J. Wiln Jones, Published by D. Appleton &

Co. oirs of General R. E. Lee, by o. Memoirs of General R. E. Lee, on neral A. L. Long, neral A. L. Long, neral A. L. Long, of General R. E. Lee, by John ten Cooke, 2. Child's Life of R. E. Lee, by Mrs. 2. Child's Life of R. E. Lee, by Mrs. 3lilamson, Published by Baughman rothers, Richmond, Va. 1. Popular Life of General R. E. Lee, Miss Emily V. Mason, 1. Life of Stonewall Jackson, by Dr. Chilany.

Jefferson Davis: Memorial V. Jumes, Dr. J. William Jones. B. F. Johnson o., Richmond, Va. Mamoir of General William Pendle-by Mrs. Susan Pendleton Lee. Memoir of Commodore Matthew F. try, by Mrs. Cocbin.

Va.

58. Women; or, Chronicles of the War, by Mrs. Mary Tucker McGill.

59. University of Virginia Memorial Volume, by Dr. John A. Johnson.

60. The Fallen Alamni of the Virginia Military institute, by Rev. C. W. Walker, D. D.

61. Diary of a Refugee, by Mrs. McGuire

Guire 62. Pichmond During the War, by Miss Sallie A. Brock 183. Wearing the Gray, by John Esten oke. 7. Mohan. by John Esten Cooke. 8. Memoirs of a Southern Planter, Mrs. Susan Dabney Smedes.

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of 1896.

It is the best guide that you could possibly have to assist you in seeing Richmond. One of the sweetest pictures that it gives is a view of pteures that it gives is a view of the President's Mansion ("White House of the Confederacy"), taken-during the war, before the hill in-front of it had been built over, when Mr. Davis could sit at his window and see the flashing of the guas at Mechanicsville. It also coutains a full list of the surviving generals of the Confederate army. It has a of the Confederate army. It has a page of letter-press and pictorial descriptions of the design adopted for the monument to President Davis. It is crowded with portraits of distinguished Confederates, liv-ing and dead. It is a cyclopedia of Information about Richmond during the war. It is full of readable mat-ter bearing upon the organization of the United Confederate Veterans.

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It has a unique puzzle, in which
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Jackson play an important part.
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best ever printed here, and never
before were so many and such costly
ones published in any single issue
of a Richmond paper. Its entire
front page is covered with an artistie engraving, in which Virginia. tic engraving, in which Virginia, personified by a beautiful woman, is shown standing at the gates of

is shown standing at the gates of the city welcoming the veterans as they pour in, while Fame trumpets their praises.

In short, it is a newspaper, war history, city guide-book, biographi-cal dictionary of Confederate wor-thies, and programme of the Re-maion combined.

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